mencement of the last session, Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard for the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the land bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of state aided land-purchase, finding that the fears and alarm of the English tax-payers to state aid by hypothecation of grants for local purposes in Ireland as a counter-guarantee had been assuaged, that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts, on the second reading of the bill, to the assertion of the principle of local control. In this, I am bound to say, Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me, but he was at the same time much hampered, and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of cated with me as to the course to Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the second reading of the bill with a direct negative and asked me to undertake the motion. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to criticisms of its details. I think his was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances and these several days' debate on the second reading contracts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to intersperse a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday.

MORLEY'S GLITTERING BAIT.

MORLEY'S GLITTERING BAIT. "Time went on, the government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session. Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me and I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left that if this were rejected it might be left to the Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure. This appeared to be a proper course, and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made me a remarkable proposal. Referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, or whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the crown in Ireland by a legal member of my party.

"I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members; that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one and represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeatedly made the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow ourselves to be ab sorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given.

"In conclusion he directed my attention to the 'plan of campaign' estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party, when it attained power, to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do anything for them, and flinging up his hands with a gesture o despair, he exclaimed: 'Having been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter.' I told him this question was a limited one; that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those ten-ants as long as might be necessary; that of course I understood that it was a difficulty but that it was a limited one, and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

"I allude to this matter only because in the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election the 'plan-of-campaign' tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the 'plan-of-campaign' tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants, and they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy. Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish parliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of the independent Irish parliamentary party. During these ten years this party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting home rule to Ireland.

"I believe that the party will obtain home rule only provided that it remains independent of an English party. I no not believe that any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the homerule cause nor postpone the establishment of an Irish parliament. But even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realized I believe that the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race. "I have the honor to remain, your faith-

"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL." It is reported that Mr. Gladstone will issue a counter manifesto.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

Parnell Savagely Scored by the London Press -A Betrayal of Confidences, . London, Nov. 29 .- An important section

of the Parnellites met in the House of Commons last night, and resolved to take active steps to combat the influence of the manifesto, resenting its appearance as a breach of faith. A decision was arrived at, and the meeting only adjourned in order to get the opinion of the delegates in America. The Post, referring to Mr. Parnell's manifesto, says: "Never has the veil of secrecy been more ruthlessly torn aside. Not a single point of the sordid conspiracy has been omitted from the story of the homerule compact, now for the first time brought to light. The bomb has been exploded in a moment of anger, and Parnell turns evidence against his fellow-conspirators in order to save his own political life. The manifesto proclaims Parnell's intention to promote a complete separation as fully as ship of the Liberal did his famous speech in America, and has the latter retiring. rendered the prospects for home rule worse than they have been at any time since 1885." The Daily News says the publication of the manifesto is the most striking and astonishing event that the crisis has yet produced. It continues: "Mr. Parnell so completely ignores the points at assue that it is difficult to understand the meaning of his manifesto. It would be a powerful appeal if it did not rest on an entire misconcep tion—we hesitate to say a complete misrepthe case. We are willing to make large alfatal dis-service, which obliterates many, if pot all his incomparable services." The delegates wish it to be distinctly unsticles concludes with appeals to the Irish party are entirely unauthorized. The del-

to drag down the home-rule cause in his own fall by belief in the serious misapprehensions of their English friends, of which the manifesto is full.

THE THUNDERER'S COMPLIMENTS. The Times says: "The manifesto shivers forever the supposition that Mr. Parnell can ever again be treated as a trustworthy friend or an hoporable foe. It is probably the most shameless document English publie life has seen since the days of the revolution. Rut shameless as it is, it will not improbably effect its immediate purpose in Ireland, and rivet once again the yoke of an uncrowned king on the necks of the Irish people. The mutineers in the parliamentary ranks by their own outrageous breach of confidence hold Gladstone and Morley up as men desiring to play Ireland false. All sections of the British people will share in the hesitation to credit Par-nell's unsupported statements. Never-theless it is impossible to suppose that the revelations are wholly without foundation. It is impossible to discuss at length this remarkable document, but we are satisfied to have exhibited the malignant ability with which it was conceived, and the severity of the blow inflicted on Mr. Gladstone's impracticable schemes." The Times adds that it thinks there can be no doubt of Ire-

that it thinks there can be no doubt of Ireland's answer to the manifesto.

The Chronicle admits that Parnell has dealt a smashing blow in a most unscrupulous manner at Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. "The appeal," it says, "is ingeniously framed to pursuade Irishmen that they will lose much and will gain nothing worth having by dismissing him, but it will arouse popular indignation. His most powerful blow is the revelation of the abject paralysis of the Gladstonian party over the laud question, and Mr. Morley's concession of their inability to assist the sufferers from the 'Plan of Campaign' by promising to see the evicted tenants out of promising to see the evicted tenants out of their troubles. Parnell gained his point, but failed to gange the situation, which lies in a nut-shell. Mr. Gladstone's scheme matters little. It will be killed by the manifesto, but the English people, having seen what manner of men the Parnellites are will never trust them with the government of Ireland. The manifesto clearly shows that Mr. Parnell is not a person with whom any statesman can venture to hold confidential relations. can venture to hold confidential relations. Irish ingratitude in politics is proverbial. but never before was it avowed with such cold and calculating cynicism.

Commenting on the letter of Archbishop Walsh, the Chronicle says: "This is not the first time that dignitaries of his church have condoned the grossest profligacy in men of power. We believe that still much is unknown of Paruell's intrigue. We also believe that if all was known the result would be to leave Mr. Parnell's character

The Standard says that a grave and perhaps fatal blow has been struck at the prospects of the Home-rule party in England. It adds: "The manifesto is highly damaging to the credit of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley as straightforward statesmen. No English politician will ever trust Parnell again, but he has chosen exactly the right line to win back the fanatical regard of Irishmen. Never, surely, did a champion battling for life treat his foes with more

The Telegraph says: "It seems to us that it would require a deal of temerity to prediet the failure of this startling attempt of Parnell's to play off the Irish constituencies against the Irish party. Those who so confidently reckoned upon his enforced resignation will receive a certain shock from the perusal of Archbishop Walsh's letter. It will not be in the least surprising Irishmen respond with passionate enthusiasm to Parnell's call."

PHASES OF THE IRISH CRISIS. How Gladstone May Become Premier Again

-Archbishop Walsh's Views. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- It is said that if Par nell persists in retaining the Irish leadership, Gladstone may abandon his advocacy of home rule for Ireland. By so doing, th ranks of the Radicais and Liberal dissentients would become united again, leaving the government in a minority, and liable to be turned out of office at any time. It is thought that if Gladstone chooses he can break the Conservative and Unionist alliance, and for this reason the Ministry regards the situation with great alarm. Mr. Gladstone to-day held a conference with Earl Spencer and Arnold Morley, Home-rule member of Parliament for East Nottingham. At a meeting of the Scotch Liberal members of Parliament to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that Mr. Parnell ought to retire from the Irish leadership. Archbishop Walsh writes to the press a

follows: "The Parnell matter is altogether too grave to enable me, as an individual bishop, to feel warranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an opportunity to consult with my episcopal brethren. party will meet on Monday to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the Irish national movement, and that the situation resulting from their decision may be one that will put upon the bishops of Ireland, collectively as well as individually, the very grave duty of considering whether or how far it will be in our power to continue in the future to place in the Irish parliamentary party that confidence which, as a body, we have felt justiin placing in it in the past." Archbishop adds that he would unable to support in conceivable circumstances the suggested new Irish National-Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously as follows: "Let me in conclusion, say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence-which seem, however, just now to have almost passed from public attentionhave been very prominently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me, I am, I confess, unable as yet to fee absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgment on the case out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be illogical but it is better to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events, this is a matter that, in the circumstances of the time, must now be de-

cided one way or the other before many A canvass of a dozen Irish bishops has been made with reference to the Parnell matter, and all said they should refrain from expressing their views until they had seen Parnell's manifesto and become acquainted with the decision of Monday's meeting. It is stated that, although Mr. Parnell has been outvoted at the meeting, he intends to stick to his seat in the House of Commons for Cork and to annoy the Liberals as much as he possibly can. In case the Irish Nationalist members, at their meeting on Monday, favor Mr. Par-nell, a movement will immediately be started among the Liberals to give English reforms precedence over home rule, and a meeting to advocate reverting to the programme of 1885 will be summoned. Si William Vernon-Harcourt, it is believed. will succeed Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party in the event of

Will Not State Their Position. CINCINNATI, Nov. 28 .- John Dillon and T. H. Harrington were the last of the six Irish members to reach the Burnet House Messrs. O'Connor and Gill having come in about noon. It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon when the six men locked themselves in a parlor to settle the great ques tion which apparently is left to their arbitrament. The waiting Nationalists of Irelowances for him. To his excited feelings land, it is understood, are not straining had their wages raised from 50 cents to \$3 he sets his hand against every man. The | their ears to hear simply the judgment of lawiess conduct, continued for years, of these six traveling embassadors in America. which he stands guilty, has blinded him to but they want to know what is the judga perception of moral distinctions. In the | ment of the American public on the issue a perception of moral distinctions. In the reprobation that his conduct meets he can see nothing but a desire for his destruction, yet the Liberal party treated him with every possible consideration. We will say nothing of his revelations. A breach of confidence, if it has been committed, would be but a small part of the fault which all the English Liberals will find with the manifesto. We regret it most for the almost irreparable injury it inflicts on the listed will announce the result of their deliberations until they are better informed in regard to Mr. Parnell's views. on the Irish cause. It seems to be the last formed in regard to Mr. Parnell's views.

egates have made no communication to the press as to their opinions and they do not

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone Thinks the Government Is Acting Unfairly Towards the Opposition, LONDON, Nov. 28 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. W. H. Smith, the government leader, moved that government business be given priority until the Christmas holidays. It was proposed, he said, to bring up the Irish land bill for its second reading on Tuesday next. This announcement brought a chorus of "Oh's" from the opposition. Mr. Labouchere protested that the rights of private members were being wrenched away from them. Mr. Gladstone insisted that the opposition was entitled to demand a further and fuller statement of the government's proposed course of action regarding the time of the House after the Christmas holidays. Dr. Tanner (Nationalist) accused the government of false and discreditable conduct regarding its promises of Irish legislation. After further debate Mr. Smith's motion was carried by a vote of 223 to 173. The House, by a vote of 185 to 152 rejected an amendment proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, disapproving the government's proposal to commute hereditary pensions at twenty-seven years' purchase.

Proposed Institute of Bacteriology. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The government of Prussia will shortly introduce a bill in the Diet providing for the establishment of an institute of bacteriology, at which Professor Koch may pursue his studies. Connected with the institute will be five infirmaries containing 150 beds. After allotting to Professor Koch an adequate grant for his discovery the government will un-dertake the work of producing the lymph. Dr. Bergmann, in a lecture hast hight declared that the secret of the composition of Professor Koch's curative lymph was the exclusive property of Professor Koch. Dr. Bergmann illustrated the degrees of fever after each injection, and explained the quantity of lymph required in the various cases. The number of physicians coming to Berlin to study the Koch method has not lesseened. There were 132 arrivals

Hundreds of Fishermen Lost. LONDON, Nov. 28.-Additional advices have been received of the disaster to the fishing fleet off Ofoten, on the Norwegian coast. Out of 180 smacks, all of which were compelled to cut away their rigging, seventy were driven ashore and battered to pieces on the rocks. Many smaller boats were also wrecked. It is feared that hundreds of lives were lost. The bodies of victims are constantly being washed ashore. The coast is intensely bleak and is sparsely settled, and the survivors are suffering greatly from exposure and starvation. Communication with the interior is cut off, the roads being blocked with snow. A steamer has left Christiana to assist the wrecked tishermen.

Fenian Daly Will Probably Stay in Prison. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- It is stated that Home Secretary Matthews is fully prepared for a complete answer in behalf of the government to any question in Parliament embodying the allegations made by Mr. Davitt and others that the Fenian prisoner John Daly is the victim of a plot organized by emissaries of the royal Irish constabulary. It is said that the Home Secretary has himself investigated the charges, and come to the conclusion that they are without foundation, and also that the stories were previously investigated by Sir W. Har-court, of Mr. Gladstone's government, and found to be untrue, and that Mr. Gladstone came to the same conclusion.

Defeat for the French Government. Paris, Nov. 28 .- In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Rouvier, Minister Finance, proposed that the house proceed to discuss the new loan of 700,000,000 francs before taking up the budget of receipts M. Pelletan moved to postpone the loan bill until the budget had been considered, and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 303 to 248. This was a defeat for the government, but M. Rouvier intimated as the diverse vote did not affect the essential principle of the budget he would not ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence.

Frightened by an Earthquake. PRESBURG, Nov. 28 .- A violent shock of earthquake was felt to-day throughout the Danube valley. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled in terror from their ouses. No serious damage is reported.

The Cotton Employers' Association me at Oldham, England, last night, and voted to raise the wages of their employes 10 per cent. This action affects 150,000 hands. It is reported that Mrs. O'Shea is plunge into deepest grief by the effect of the divorce suit upon the fortunes of Mr. Parnell and that fears are felt for her health. Capt. O'Shea is the lion of the Conservative clubs, and takes his victory complacently. Deputy Renaud, the managing director the Banque d'Etat, of Paris, who absconded and is said to have committed suicide, carried away with him 1,000,000 francs, which had been subscribed for a

Stringent orders have been sent from St. Petersburg that all Chinese settling in the transbaikal region of Asiatic Russia shall be required to declare themselves subjects of the Czar. The Russian districts around Manchuria are being filled up with Chinese colonists, many of whom are believed to be in the military service of China.

loan to be issued by the municipality of

Fourteen young men charged with murdering a gendarme, during a riot at Kopenick last March, were sentenced at Berlin yesterday. Seven of the prisoners were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each, one to a year's imprisonment, two to four months each, and the others to shorter terms. In each case the sentence includes

The Berliner Volks Zeitung reports an outrage by Russian soldiers on the frontier. near Alexanderovo. It appears that a party of Russian soldiers raided the house of a land-owner, assaulted the proprietor's wife and ransacked the house from top to bottom, carrying off everything portable of value. The owner of the house was badly beaten while trying to defend his wife.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28. - The totals of Can

ada's trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 last have just been published. The imports amounted to \$121,858,241, and the exports to \$96,749,149. The exports to Great Britain were \$48,353,694, and the imports from Great Britain were \$43,390,241. The exports to the United States were \$40,522, 0, and the imports from the United States

Canada's Trade for a Year.

An Impending Fashion.

I mustn't neglect to tell you that the Greek gown is slowly but surely gaining favor, and that even during the coming eason we shall see it worn by the younger ladies of the family when engaged in receiving. It makes a charming tea gown, with serpent armlets above the elbow and gold bands encircling the head. With the Greek gown, a little later, we shall surely seek mock sandals bound to the feet by dainty silk thongs, and a little later still, when the feet are sufficiently natural and well-turned, real sandals. With them it will be necessary to wear digitated stockings so that the thong may pass between the great and long toes. The effect will be altogether charming, provided the foot is shapely enough to look well when thus set on a salver, as it were.

Wages Raised by the Tariff.

New York Telegram (Dem.) Cigar manufacturers have already felt the effects of the McKinley bill, and in many of the factories the workmen have per thousand. The workmen say that the cigar trade was never better than it is at present, and that all the factories are running night and day. The increase in wages, while voluntary on the part of the manufacturers, is due to the fact that there is hardly an unemployed cigar-maker in the country, and the men are almost in a position to dictate.

Not a Bad Idea.

Kansas City Times. The suggestion that the government solve the Indian question by enlisting the bucks in Uncle Sam's army is a happy one. Haif of them would turn deserters inside of three weeks, and could be judiciously shot when caught. The Indian problem would solve itself speedily under such conditions.

BRAZIL'S TOKEN OF REGARD

Commemorative Medal Presented to the President as Evidence of Friendship.

Reception at the White House to Admiral Silveira-How the Circulating Medium Has Grown Under Secretary Windom.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE, The Brazilian Admiral Presents the President

with a Medal-The Latter's Reply. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The formal presentation to the President of the officers of the Brazilian squadron took place at the White House this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The building had been specially decorated for the occasion. The East Room was lavishly decorated with flowers and plants and presented a beautiful appearance. The decoration of the Blue Parlor, where the formal presentation took place, consisted simply of a large bouquet rising from the top of the center divan. The state dining-room, where luncheon was served, was profusely decorated with flowers, ferns and tropical plants. All the rooms were illuminated, electric lights being used in the Blue Parlor for the first time. The full Marine Band was stationed in the main corridor, and during the ceremonies played patriotic and other inspiring airs.

About noon the distinguished visitors met at Secretary Blaine's home, where were gathered Admiral Walker and his aids and representatives of the Department of State. An hour was spent in conversation, and at 1 o'clock the party started on foot for the executive mansion, but a few hundred yards distant. The visitors numbered twenty-five persons. Secretary Blaine and Admiral De Silveira led the party. Admiral Walker and Captain numbered twenty-five persons. Secretary
Blaine and Admiral De Silveira led the
party, Admiral Walker and Captain
Noronka coming next, and the other visitors, with the Brazilian minister, bringing
up the rear and control by the State of St. 1, 1886, the aggregate decrease in circulation among the people was \$96,866,813, making an average monthly increase of \$4,940,258 and an increase per capita of about \$1.50, while for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to Oct. partment and naval officers. Arriving at the executive mansion the party was shown at once into the Blue Room, where were gathered a number of prominent officials of the government, including all the Cabinet officers, Speaker Reed, General Schotield, Colonel Vincent and Admiral J. G. Walker. The army and navy officers were attired in full uniform. In a few minutes after the arrival of the

party the President appeared, escorted by Secretary Blaine, who introduced to him Admiral De Silveira. The Admiral, holding in his hand a package, said:

Mr. President-It affords me great pleasure, as the representative of the government of Brazil, to present to you this letter, expressive of the sentiments entertained by the people of Brazil toward the President of the United States and their feelings of appreciation for the early recognition by you of the independence of the Re public of Brazil, and for the visit of the mag ificent squadron under command of Admiral Walker. I am also charged to present to you this medal, struck to commemorate these events, and I trust that it will prove to be a fitting symbol of the relations that will exist between the people of the two countries.

The President responded as follows: Admiral-It gives me profound satisfaction hear from your lips and to receive from your hand these evidences of the friendly regard of the President and of the people of the United States of Brazil. We have welcomed her to the family of American commonwealths, with profound interest, and with the atrongest hopes that her government and people may realize that order and prosperity which comes, as we believe, in the highest degree from the repre-sentative civil institutions which our people enjoy and which yours have now adopted. We are glad to receive you and your squadron into our hospitable ports, and I am giad to receive you and your officers to the hospitality of the executive mansion. We trust that the friendly relations so early and auspiciously begun between these sister republics may be unbroken, and may be to their mutual advantage and hap-

After these ceremonies, at the suggestion of the President, Admiral Walker introduced the Brazilians to the company individually, and the visitors were escorted to the luncheon prepared for them in the state dining-room. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Hervey Bates, of Indiana, witnessed the ceremonies from a convenient alcove and afterward accompanied the party into luncheon. This feature of the oceasion was as informal as possible. An elaborate menu was served, however, including terrapin, oysters, fish, salads and jellies, with champagne, claret and sherries. It was served standing. The center pieces of the table were two large floral flags of the two countries, while at each end two five-pointed stars in red flowers were prommently displayed. It was after 3 o'clock

when the party separated. The medal which Admiral De Silveira presented to President Harrison was made in Rio Jeneiro upon the special order of the government. It is commemorative of the very friendly relations existing between the two republics in consequence of our prompt recognition of the official existence palladium and gold, the two metals being symbolic, respectively, of Brazil and the United States. It is about three inches in diameter, and weighs fourteen and threequarters ounces. On one face is an allegorical figure representing Brazil, and a five-pointed star encircled by a wreath, upon which is inscribed this motto:

> ESTADOS UNIDO DO BRAZIL, 15 De Novembero, De 1889.

The date named is that which the new republic counts as her national birthday. pon the reverse of the medal is the figure of an American eagle, bearing in its claws the coat of arms of the United States, with branches of oak and laurel. The eagle is represented as flying toward Brazil with an olive branch of peace in its beak. Around

A REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO AMERICA

The reception given to-night by President and Mrs. Harrison in honor of the visiting Brazilian Admiral Da Silveira was a most notable one. It was a full-dress affair. The United States Marine Band was stationed in the vestibule of the mansion, and when the visiting Admiral and his staff, accompanied by Rear Admiral Walker, reached the White House the band played the national air of the new republic of Brazil, to the great delight of the visitors.

FROM A MUGWUMP SOURCE.

Alleged Mistake in the Census Count of New York-A Correspondent's Insinuations. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.-A special from Washington to the Telegraph says: The Census Office is now engaged in again adding up the returns from New York, and I am informed that an astonishing result will be produced by this operation in minor mathematics. The totals in the result of the census announced from the Census Office were not the verified totals, but were the results of a hasty addition for the purpose of settling with the enumerators. Usually such a count as this does not differ widely from the result of the final official calculation; but in this instance, I am informed, the difference will be considerable, particularly in New York city and Brooklyn. It was expected by Mr. Porter, when the announcement of the totals was made on the rough calculation, that the apportionment would be made on the announcement. If it was found afterwards to be short of the actual enumeration, that would not change the apportionment. It is now apparent, however, the apportionment will not be made very soon, and the official figures may be announced before the bill is passed

My informant tells me that the actual enumeration of New York city, on the final and official calculation, will show 125,000 more people than was announced in Mr. Porter's unofficial circular; in other words, that the announcement upon which the ap-portionment was expected to be made was 125,000 short of what the count of the census enumerators showed in the city of New York.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

How It Has Been Increased During Secretary Windom's Administration of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will contain several tabulated statements showing, as nearly as is possible, the exact amounts of the various kinds of money in

Why Royal Baking Powder is the Best.

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation,

> the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the Purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

> > "HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D." Late United States Government Chemist.

actual circulation among the people at several different periods from 1870 to the present time. From these tables it is shown that during the twenty years from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1890, the total increase of circulation was a constant. of circulation was over \$727,000,000, making an average increase per month of \$3,032,336, and an increase per capita of \$4.99, the total circulation per capita in 1870 being \$19.97 and in 1890 \$23.96. During the last ten years the average monthly increase was \$3,966,992, and the increase per capita \$3.59.

For the period of nineteen months from March 4, 1889, to Oct 1, 1890, the aggregate March 4, 1889, to Oct. 1, 1890, the aggregate increase of circulation among the people tion was \$21,859,483, and the average monthly decrease was \$1,150,500, making a total difference in favor of the last nineteen months of over \$6,000,000 per month.

For the period of three months from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1890, the aggregate increase in actual use among the people was \$38,3.4,339. making an average monthly increase of \$12,784,778. It is stated that the large increase since March 4, 1889, is mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the money to circulation, while the large decrease in circulation for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1886, was due to the opposite

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

It Is Not Increasing with Great Rapidity-Recommendations as to the Cavalry Branch, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, who is charged with the supervision of supplies issued to the militia, in his annual report to the Secretary of War says that the increased interest in militia affairs caused by the passage of the act of Feb. 12, 1887, has not been apparently maintained so far as numbers show. The militia force Feb. 1, 1890, was 103,192, as against 106,506 in Feb. 1, 1889, but this apparent decrease, it is thought, is deceptive, owing to lack of reports from some States known to possess an organized militia. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dakota and Washington, which were unaccounted for in the report, are known to possess 6,177 militia, which would make the grand aggregate in 1890 109,469, or an increase of 2,963 in one year. Captain Tayloy strongly urges the passage by Congress of the pending bill to promote the efficiency

Captain Taylor also calls attention to the disproportion in numbers between the cavalry and the infantry militia. He says that cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improvise, and some steps should be taken to encourage the formation of new and to foster existing cavalry organizations in the national guard. He recommends that Congress authorize and appropriate for the placing in each State which has more than 5,000 regularly organized militia, at such place therein as the Governor may indicate, and where stables and forage shall be provided at the expense of the State, of sufficient horses, not to exceed seventy-five for each State, to mount a troop of cavalry, with a detachment of regular cavalry soldiers to care for them, and with such noncommissioned officers as may be competent to act as instructors in riding and tactics. "The necessity of a reserve of horses in our service, which we have not," Captain Tayforeign countries. In Austria and France, when the landwehr is not in active service the horses are loaned by the government to farmers to keep and produce when needed, and after a certain number of years, if they are not needed. they become the property of the farmers. This course of action in country districts, as above suggested, would produce a gratifying increase in the number and efficiency of our cavalry militia."

Captain Taylor also touches upon the feasibility of a horse census and of legislation to prevent the country being depleted of the animals which will be urgently needed in the event of war. At present there is nothing to prevent foreign agents from buying all of our available animals. and undoubtedly at different times large numbers have been shipped out of the country. The difficulty of obtaining suitable cavairy horses has alarmingly increased in the past fifteen years, and the establishment of a horse reserve and of government breeding stations would seem to be matters of first importance when the possibilities of war are regarded. Captain Taylor also urges the passage of the bill to authorize the issue to the States and Territories of field guns to encourage the formation of artillery companies.

MINOR MATTERS.

Why the Treasury Department Refused to Issue Small Notes in Exchange for Gold. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The Treasury Department to-day declined a proposition from New York to issue \$2,000,000 in Treasury notes of small denomination in exchange for gold coin on the ground that these notes can be legally issued only in payment for silver bullion or in exchange for Treasury notes of larger denominations, There are about 18,000,000 of these notes now in circulation, and more will be put out as soon as the purchase of silver is resumed, next Monday. The proposition indicates an extraordinary demand for small notes in New York.

Enormous Falling Off in Receipts. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The accounts of the postmaster at New Orleans for the first twenty-two days of this month have been received at the Postoffice Department. They show that the receipts for the period were \$1,124, against \$33,552 for the first twenty-two days last year, when the lottery law was not in force.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President has appointed Henry M. Gracey, of Massachusetts, to be marshal of the United States Consular court at Foo Chow, China.
The amount of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds redeemed to-day under the circular of Oct. 9, was \$119,450, making the total to date \$5,993,950.

opposite to in a Sixth-avezue elevated car,

Ingersoll Shows Signs of Age. New York World. It was Colonel Bob Ingersoll whom I sat

yesterday afternoon. I looked at him as carefully as good manners would permit, and I knew that my first impression was correct. That scar upon his left cheek made conviction doubly sure. But age is telling upon the great or-ator, and if he is still as buoyant of spirit and as full of good humor as of yore, hedoes not show it. He wore a rusty Derby hat and a baggy overcoat. As he slowly walked ont of the car at Forty-second street, with stooping shoulders and absorbed air, I made the mental note that few men attain world-wide fame and celebrity until years have thinned their locks and put the stamp

of care upon their brows.

KANSAS SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

Question as to Membership of the Legislature

That May Result in Ingalis's Re-election. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.-An interesting complication has arisen in connection with the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Ingalls. An application has been made to the Supreme Court to compel the State Board of Canvassers to give certificates of election to nineteen delegates who were elected under the provision of the Constitution which says that each county that has 250 voters is entitled to a Representative. The Constitution at the same time limits the number of members to 125, so that in order to seat the nineteen delegates from the sparsely-settled counties it would be necessary to drop an equal number of members-elect from the more populous counties. If the court issues the mandamus and the nineteen delegates are seated they will vote for Ingalls, which would give him eighty-three votes on jointballot. If they are not seated and Senator lngalls is defeated the plan of the Republicans is to contest the election of his successful opponent in the United States Senate on the ground that delegates were entitled to their seats and their votes would have elected him. It they are seated, and an equal number of members-elect are not dropped, the House will number 143 members, or eighteen more than the Constitution provides for, and a contest will be instituted in the Senate, because the Legislature will be an unconstitutional body.

The New Hampshire Fight. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28.-The resignation of George A. Dickey, Clerk of the House of Representatives, simplifies the legislative situation. His successor will be S. J. Jewett, of Laconia, who will receive the full Republican vote at the opening of the special session. The Democrats will be united in opposition to the passage of the bill instructing the Clerk as to the method of preparing the roll of the next House and as there are enough Republicans who take the same position to prevent its passage, the only business that will be transacted will be the election of a Clerk and Senator Pugh Re-Elected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28.-Mr. Pugh was elected United States Senator this morning by the Legislature to succeed himself. In the official joint ballot two candidates for Senator-Watts and Kolb-were withdrawn, and the contest narrowed down between Senator Pugh and Governor Seay. This resulted, Pugh, 90; Seay, 39. Mr. Pugh was declared elected to his third term. On invitation of the two houses he addressed them, expressing his gratitude and discussing his record as a Democrat, and the situation of the country, so far as the relations of the two great parties are concerned, on the leading issues of the day.

Larceny of a Congressional Seat. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28,-The Miller-Elliott contest, involving the question as to who was entitled to the certificate of election from the board of State canvassers. terminated to-day in Colonel Elliott's favor, and he has received the certificate of election entitling him to a seat in the Fifty. second Congress from the Seventh district of South Carolina. [Elliott is the Democrat who was ousted from the present Congress, and Miller is a colored man who was awarded the former's seat. At the close of the present election it was given out that Miller had carried the district by several thousand majority.

GENERAL BOOTH'S PLAN. How He Proposes to Let Light in on "Darkest England." From General Booth's Book.

My scheme consists in the formation of the people into self-helping and self-sustaining communities, each being a kind of co-operative society or patriarchal family. governed and disciplined on the principles which have already proved so effective in the Salvation Army. These communities we will call, for want of a better term, colonies. There will be: First-The city colony.

Second—The farm colony Third-The over-sea colony The city colony is the establishment in he very center of the ocean of misery of number of institutions to act as barbors of

refuge. These would gather up the destitute, supply their immediate necessities. furnish temporary employment and commence a course of regeneration by moral and religious influences. In time the members of this colony could, when proved suitable, be passed on to the other colonies. The farm colony would consist of a settlement on an estate in the provinces, in the culture of which the colonists would find employment and obtain support. After they had been resuscitated in health and character, some would find employment in their own callings; others would settle in cottages on small pieces of land, or on cooperative farms, which the organization would promote; while the great bulk, after trial and training, would be passed on to the foreign settlement, which would constitute the third class-the over-sea colony. In south Africa, Canada, western Australia and elsewhere there are millions of acres of useful land to be obtained almost for the asking, capable of supporting our surplus population in health and comfort were it a thousand times greater than it is. We propose to secure a tract of land in one of these countries, prepare it for settlement, establish in it authority, govern it by equitable laws, assisting it in the times of necessity, settling it gradually with a prepared people, andso create a home for these destitute multitudes.

The scheme in its entirety may be likened to a great machine, foundationed in the lowest slums and purlieus of our great towns and cities, drawing up into its embrace the deprayed and destitute of all classes; receiving thieves, harlots, paupers, drunkards, prodigals, all alike, on the simple conditions of their being willing to work and to conform to discipline. Drawing up these poor outcasts, reforming them and creating in them habits of industry honesty and truth, forwarding them from the city to the country, and there continuing the process of regeneration, and then pouring them forth on to the virgin souls that await their coming in other lands. keeping hold of them with a strong government, and yet making them free men and women; and so laving the foundations. perchance, of another empire to swell the vast proportions in later times. Why not?"

The National Stockmen recommends that in rainy, catching wezther clover be placed in the stack or mow with alternate lavers of straw. It affirms that the clover comes out green in color as when put in. Even the blossoms do not change color. The straw is also imbued with the flavor of the clover, and is eagerly eaten by the cattle. Dairymen do not generally realize the value of maintaining the bright green color of the hay. This will be particularly shown in promoting the yellow color of the butter nade in winter.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 Greencastic and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:2 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am,
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains,
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General
Passenger Agent

From Indianapolis Union Station.

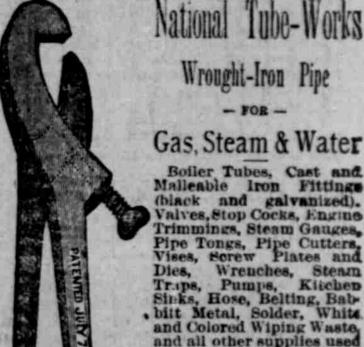
Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 4:45 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. d 5:30 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. andd 10:00 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:45 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 155 pm., d 10:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 in.; arrive from Vincennes and Oairo; 10:50

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS 

7:05 am. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 . m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and a



Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine immings, Steam Gauges Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas Steam and Water. Natura Gas Supplies a specialty Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store rooms, Mills, Shops, Facto ries, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Vrought-iron Pipe from 4 nch to 12 inches d'ameter KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

ery, use it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes. In flavor-incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time, 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus:

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resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle
maiadies are floating around us ready to attack whereever there is a weak point. We may escape many a
fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with
pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil
Service Gazette."

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